

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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### The Maine Farmer

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### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1836.

#### Economy in Fodder.

If ever there was a time when economy ought to be used in this article, it is the present. It is hard however to start people out of old customs and habits, even if they know that a departure from them will ensure a saving and consequently a profit. The use of a straw cutter has been proved, by those who are competent judges, and who were careful to experiment thoroughly upon their use, has been found to afford a saving from 30 to 50 per cent, and yet how very few there are who use them.

It may not be amiss to republish some of the experiments on this subject in order to remind those of our readers of them, and to give information to those who never heard of them.

The following method of keeping Horses is from an English publication.—The mode is somewhat more troublesome than the common system, but the saving to be made will more than repay the extra labor.

#### ECONOMICAL METHOD OF KEEPING HORSES.

BY HENRY SULLY, M. D.

Having received innumerable letters from gentlemen who keep horses, requesting a description of my plan of feeding, I shall save much trouble both to others as well as myself, by laying my system before the public. Having pursued the plan above 17 years, I am enabled to appreciate its full value, and, being perfectly satisfied of its superior excellence, I hope to continue the same as long as I keep horses.

Most people who know me will allow, [that horses in my employ enjoy no sinecure places, and few people can boast of their cattle being in better working condition or more capable of laborious undertakings, than mine.

The loft above my stable contains the machinery for cutting chaff and grinding corn. From this loft each horse has a tunnel of communication with the manger below, and a tub annexed to each tunnel in the loft for mixing the ingredients composing the provender.

There should be no rack in the stable, because this may tempt the groom to fill it with hay, and thus by overloading the horse's stomach, endanger his wind, to say little of its expense and waste, for it is a well known fact, that if a horse has his rack constantly replenished with hay, he consumes and spoils upwards of 30 lbs. per day.

The manger with which the tunnel communicates, should have cross-bars, of firm oak, placed at the distance of 10 or 12 inches from each other, to prevent the horse from wasting his provender in search of the grain it contains, and this space between the cross-bars, allows the horse plenty of room to take his food.

The chaff-cutter I make use of, is manufactured by Mr Wilmott, a very ingenious mechanic, who resides about five miles from Taunton, on the road to Wiveliscombe. He also provides corn bruisers, of the best construction, and any person keeping three or four horses, will save the prime cost of his machinery the first year of its trial, and the horses themselves, thus fed, to use the language of horse keepers, will always be above their work.

When the provender is thoroughly mixed in the tub, previously weighing out each ingredient, the mixture should be given in small quantities at a time, many times in a day; and at night, enough is thrown into the tunnel to last till morning. This process will be found of very little trouble to the groom, who will only have to go into the loft six or eight times a day. As the component parts of the provender are weighed separately for each horse, we are certain he has his just proportion; and I have hereunto annexed my scale of feeding in four classes, for it sometimes happens that some of the ingredients cannot be procured, and at other times that it may be better to substitute others; but, whatever grain is given, it should always be bruised, or coarsely ground, and carefully weighed out; for by weight alone, is it possible to judge of the quantity of farinaceous substances, the horse consumes; it being well known that a peck of oats varies from seven to twelve pounds; consequently if the provender were mixed by measure there would be frequently an uncertainty, as to quantity. Wheat varies from 16 to 12; Barley from 13 to 16; Peas from 17 to 15; Beans\* from 17 to 15 per peck. And as wheat, beans, peas, barley, and oats, are equally good, and of very trifling difference in price when their specific gravity is taken into consideration, I am equally indifferent which grain I use, but I should always prefer boiled or steamed potatoes for hard working horses, to be a component ingredient, whenever they can be procured.

As I call all ground or bruised grain of whatever description, *farina*, it will be so distinguished in the following

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Farina, consisting of bruised or ground peas, wheat, barley, or oats,	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
Bran, fine or coarse pollard,	—	—	—	7 lbs.
Boiled or steamed potatoes, mashed in a tub with a wooden bruiser,	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	—	—
Fresh grain,	6 lbs.	—	—	—
Hay cut into chaff,	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	10 lbs.	8 lbs.
Straw, &c. in chaff,	7 lbs.	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	8 lbs.
Malt dust, or ground oil cake,	—	2 lbs.	—	2 lbs.
Salt,	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.

By the above Scale it will be seen, that each horse has his 30 lbs. of provender, in 24 hours, which, I maintain, is full as much as he can eat. The two ounces of salt will be found to be an excellent stimulus to the horse's stomach, and should, on no account, be omitted. When a horse returns from labor, perhaps the groom will see the propriety of feeding him from his tub more largely, in order that he may be the sooner satisfied and lie down to rest.

Whenever oat straw can be procured, it is generally preferred; and some like to have it cut into chaff without threshing out the oats; but this is a bad plan, for in preparing a quantity of this chaff, unequal proportions of oats will be found in each lot, so that one horse will have too large a portion, whilst others have less than they ought, although the portions are accurately weighed.

The only certain method, then, is, to let the

\* The English horse bean is probably here meant.

grain, of whatever description, be weighed separately from its straw, and the keeper of cattle will soon satisfy himself that his cattle are in want of nothing in the feeding line. Many people object to potatoes, and think them unfit for working horses; but, from many years' experience, I am enabled to recommend them as a constituent part of the 30 lbs. and am convinced, that it is as wholesome and nutritious a food, as can be procured for laboring horses, which are called upon sudden emergencies, to perform great tasks, as has been abundantly proved by Mr Curwen, M. P., who kept above one hundred horses on potatoes and straw, and always found that their labors were conducted better on this than any other food.—See Curwen's Agricultural Hints, published 1809.

Wiveliscombe, Somerset, Sept. 12, 1826.

#### Green's Straw Cutter.

DEAR SIR—I last fall bought one of Green's Straw Cutters, of Mr. Bement, Albany. I had a stock of horses and horn cattle of about 35 head. I cut all of my hay, and also my straw, and when cut (for horses, oxen and cattle that were not worked, and for cows which did not give milk,) the hay and straw cut was mixed together about half and half, (which is conveniently done,) and then fed to my stock in mangers under my sheds. They ate it all up clean—there was not a bushel of the cut fodder wasted during the winter. For my working oxen and horses, and cows that gave milk, I cut as above, except I put about two parts hay and one part straw. I fed no grain or mill stuff during the winter. My stock never went through a winter better. I can safely say that I saved by the operation at least 30 per cent on my fodder, over the usual way of feeding. I am fully satisfied that when our farmers become fully acquainted with the use of the Straw Cutter, they would not be without one if at twice the price which is charged for them.

Yours, &c. J. W. DOUGLAS.  
Lockport, July 23, 1836, Cultivator.

Mr. Benjamin Hale's account of the savings made by the use of Hotchkiss's Straw Cutter, employed to cut hay and straw as Fodder for horses.

Mr. Hale is proprietor of a line of stages running between Newburyport and Boston. He says,

The whole amount of hay purchased from April 1, to October 1, 1816, (six months) and used at the stage stable, was

At twenty-five dollars per ton (the lowest price at which hay was purchased, in 1816)

From October 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817, whole amount of hay and straw purchased for, and consumed by the same number of horses, viz.

T.	q.	cwt.	lb.	Cost.	
Straw	16	13	3	10	\$160 23
Hay	13	14	1	00	\$350 00

\$510 23

Deduct, on hand April 1, 1817, by estimation, four tons more than there was Oct. 1, 1816, at \$25 per ton

410 23

Saving by the use of Hotchkiss's straw cutter, four months of the last six months, or the difference in expense in feeding with cut-fodder and that which is uncut

\$389 77

Whole amount of hay used for the horses of the Salem stage, 25 in number, from April 1, to October 1, 1816, viz.

T. cwt. q. lb.

22 0 0 0

At \$30 per ton (the lowest price in Salem)

\$660 00

Whole amount consumed by the



same number of horses, from Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817.			
	<i>T. cut. q. lb.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	
Straw	15 13 0 0	\$187 80	
Hay	2 15 0 0	\$81 00	\$268 80
Saving in using chopped fodder five months 391 20			
Total saving in using the straw cutter nine months, viz. at New- buryport four months 389 77			
At Salem five months 391 20			
Total			780 97

The member of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, to whom the above account was communicated by Mr Hale, was informed by that gentleman, that he used no more grain from October, 1816, to April 1817, than was used from April 1816 to October 1816.

[Mass. Agricultural Rep. & Jour. pag. 400 vol. iv.]

#### Kennebec County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair,

To be held at Winthrop on the second Wednesday and Thursday, (12th and 13th) of October, A. D. 1836. The Trustees offer the following lists of Premiums, with the regulations recommended by the several Standing Committees, viz:—

##### ON CROPS.

For the best crop of Summer wheat, on not less than one acre of land	\$6,00
" 2d do do do	5,00
" 3d do do do	4,00
" best crop of Winter Wheat, 1-2 acre,	3,00
" 2d do do do	2,00
" best crop of Indian Corn, on not less than one acre of land	5,00
" 2d do do do	4,00
" 3d do do do	3,00
" best crop of Barley do do	5,00
" 2d do do do do	4,00
" 3d do do 1 vol. Me. Farmer &	1,00
" best crop of Summer or Winter Rye, on not less than one acre	3,00
" 2d do do do	2,00
" best crop of Flax on 1-4 acre of land	3,00
" greatest quantity of White Beans raised on any one farm	4,00
" 2d do do do	3,00
" best crop of Peas on 1-2 acre of land	3,00
" best crop of Oats & Peas on an acre of land 1 vol. Me. Farmer and	2,00
" 2d do do do	3,00
" best crop of Oats on an acre of land	3,00
" 2d do do do	2,00
" greatest quantity of White Mustard Seed raised on one farm 1 vol. Maine Farmer and	2,00
" 2d do do do	2,50
" best crop of Ruta Baga Seed	3,00
" 2d do do do	2,00
" best crop of Ruta Baga on a 1-2 acre	6,00
" 2d best do do	4,00
" best crop of Ruta Baga on 1-4 acre	4,00
" 2d best do do	3,00
" 3d best do do	2,00
" best crop of Potatoes on an acre of land	5,00
" 2d do do do	4,00
" 3d do do do	3,00
" best crop of Mangel Wurtzel on 1-4 acre of land	3,00
" 2d best do do 1 vol. Me. Farmer	3,00
" best crop of Carrots on 1-4 acre	3,00
" 2d best do do 1 vol. Me. Farmer	3,00
" best crop Flat Turnips on 1-4 acre of land 1 vol. Me. Farmer and	1,00
" 2d best do do do	2,00
" best crop of Onions on 1-8 acre	3,00
" 2d best do do do	2,00
" greatest quantity of Roots for feeding Stock not less than 400 bushels raised on any farm, potatoes and crops for which any of the above premiums are obtained excepted, having regard to expense of culture	5,00
" 2d best do do do	3,50
" best specimen of Pears (seedlings or native) 1-2 bushel	2,00
" best variety of Fall Pears for which a premium has not been given by this Society, 1 bushel	2,00
" Winter do do do	2,00

" best specimen of Apples (seedlings or native) 3 bushels	1,50
" best variety of winter Apples for which a premium has not been given by this Society, 2 bushels	1,50
" do do Fall Apples, 2 bushels	1,50
" best specimen of Grapes, 10 lbs.	2,50
" 2d best do do	1,50
" best specimen of Water Melons, not less than one dozen	1,00
" do do Musk Melons do do	1,00
" greatest quantity of Honey from one farm	2,00
" greatest number of hives of bees do	2,00
" greatest quantity of English Hay on two acres	6,00
" 2d do do 1 vol. Me. Farmer &	3,00
" 3d do do do	3,00

##### COMMITTEES.

###### Standing Committee on Agriculture.

Nathan Foster, Joseph H. Underwood, & James Page.

###### Adjudging Committees.

On Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Rye, Peas, Beans, Oats and Peas—Sanford Howard, Hallowell; John Haines, Readfield; Isaac Wadsworth, Hallowell; Levi Page, Jr. Augusta; Francis Fuller, 2d, Winthrop.

On Flax, Mustard Seed, Ruta Baga Seed, Hives of Bees, Honey, and Hay—Zelotus A. Marrow, Monmouth; Paine Wingate, Hallowell; Horace Parlin, Winthrop; William Rice, Monmouth; Eliphalet Folsom, Monmouth.

On Potatoes, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Carrots, Flat Turnips, Onions, and 400 bushels of Roots—Thomas Snell, Winthrop; Hiram Nickerson, Wayne; Solomon Rockwood, Augusta; Joseph Wood, Winthrop.

On Grapes, Pears, Apples, and Melons—James Bridge, Augusta; William Morse, Jr. Hallowell; John Blake, Mt. Vernon; Jere Page, Readfield.

##### Regulations in regard to awarding Premiums.

ON CROPS.—The object of the Society being to encourage economical, systematic farming, rather than raising great crops at great expense, it is therefore expected that Committees, in making their decisions, will regard all the circumstances and give premiums where the most profitable course of cultivation has been pursued, attended with the best success.

To be entitled to any of the above premiums, the competitor, before the examination, must deliver to the adjudging Committee a statement in writing, specifying the kind and quantity of seed and dressing put upon the land, the kind of soil cultivated, and the course pursued in cultivating the same.—He must state as near as may be the condition of his land in respect to previous culture, and the amount of crops for the three preceeding years, and he must give satisfactory evidence to the Committee of the expense and amount of crop for which he claims a premium.

The statements referred to, it will be recollected, are to be forwarded to the Legislature, and should be in proper form for that purpose.

##### STOCK.

For the best entire Horse, having regard to all the useful properties of horses, that shall stand during the season of 1836 in this county for the use of Mares	6,00
For the best Mare, having regard to the same properties	4,00
For the best yoke of working Oxen, not less than 4 years old	3,00
2d best do do do	2,00
3d best do do do	1,00
For the best team of Working Oxen, consisting of not less than ten pairs, from the farms in any one town	20,00
For the best milch Cow, having regard to general properties	4,00
2d best do do do	3,00
3d best do do do	2,00
For the best Bull, not less than one year old, that shall stand in the County during the season of 1836, for the use of Cows, and having regard to the properties for which his species are wanted 1 vol. Me. Farmer &	5,00
2d best do do do	4,00
For the best pair of three years old Steers	3,00

For the best two years old do	2,00
For the best yearling Steers	1,50
For the best Bull Calf, not over one year old vol. Maine Farmer and	1,00
2d best do do	1,00
For the best Heifer Calf	3,00
2d best do do do	2,00
3d best do do do	1,00
For the best two years old Heifer	4,00
2d best do do do	3,00
For the best fat Ox, fattened at the least expense	3,00
2d best do do do	2,00
For the best Ram from a Merino crossed on a South Down Ewe	4,00
For the best Ram, Merino crossed on a Dish ley Ewe	3,00
For the best Ram from a South Down Buck, crossed on a Merino Ewe	3,00
For the best Merino Ram, full blood, or without any mixture of any other blood	3,00
Best South Down Ewe	3,00
Best flock of Merino Ewes, not less than ten in number	4,00
For the best Boar, not less than six months old, to be kept in the County until the 1st of April next 1 vol. Me. Farmer and	3,00
2d best do do do	3,00
For the best breeding Sow, not less than one year old, to be kept in the County one year for breeding	3,00
2d best do do to be kept as above	2,00
For the best Ewe Lambs brought into this County from the coast or sea shore of this State, grey faced, and having the most of what is supposed to be South Down blood, not less than ten in number	10,00
For the best Rams and Ewes of a breed of Sheep introduced into Maine by the late Gen. Knox, supposed to be of the Smith's Island or Arlington breed	10,00
To the person who shall plough one eighth of an acre of sward land in the best manner, at least expense,	
Plough	3,00
Ploughman	2,00
Driver	1,50—6,50
2d best do do do	
Plough	2,50
Ploughman	1,50
Driver	1,00—5,00
3d best do do do	
Plough	2,00
Ploughman	1,00
Driver	1,00—4,00

##### COMMITTEES

###### Standing Committee on Stock & Ploughing Match.

Elijah Wood, Joseph Additon, and Joseph A. Metcalf.

###### Adjudging Committees.

On Horses—Stillman Howard, Leeds; Spaulding Smith, Wilton; Oren Shaw, Winthrop.

On Working Oxen and Steers—James Page, Augusta; Daniel Thing, Mt. Vernon; Lewis Chase, Fayette.

On Bulls—Elisha Kent, Readfield; Benj. Palmer, Fayette; John Kezer, Jr. Winthrop.

On Cows and Heifers—Otis Norris, Monmouth; Jacob Tilton, Mt. Vernon; John Gilmore, Leeds.

On Fat Cattle—Sewall Longfellow, Augusta; John Glidden, Winthrop; D. Wheelock, Readfield.

On Sheep—Elijah Barrell, Greene; Joel White, Jr. Winthrop; Baxter Crowell, Waterville.

On Swine—Ezekiel Holmes, Winthrop; B. W. Varnum, Wayne; Eben'r Freeman, Monmouth.

On Ploughing Match—Sanford Howard, Hallowell; George W. Fairbanks, Wayne; Lewis Turner, Leeds.

##### Regulations in awarding Premiums.

ON STOCK.—Competitors for premiums on animals must present to the adjudging Committee, before the examination, a written statement of the breed and age of their animals, the kind of keeping which they have had, and if raised by the competitor, the general system of breeding, rearing and training which has been pursued, with the comparative expense, and the advantages thereof, for labor, the dairy, fattening, or any other purpose.

It is recommended to the Committee on Working Oxen and Steers, to draw them a shorter distance than has been the practice, and to have particular reference to their training and discipline.



MANUFACTURES.

Best breaking up Plough owned in the Co.	2,00
" Seed do	2,00
" Cultivator	3,00
" Drill Machine	1,50
" Roller for smoothing land	2,00
" Auger to bore for Marl	4,00
" Horse Rake	1,00
" Narrow Axes, 1-2 dozen	2,00
" Broad Axes, 1-2 dozen	4,00
" Scythes, 1 dozen	3,00
Best Filled Cloth, not less than 10 yards	2,00
" Woolen Flannel, ten yards	3,00
" Linen Shirting, ten yards	1,00
" Linen Table Cloth, 6-4 wide	2,00
" Cotton Counterpane	4,00
" Woolen Carpeting, 20 yards	3,00
" 2d do	2,00
" Hearth Rug	1,50
" 2d do	2,00
" Fur Hats, 1-2 dozen	1,50
" Silk Hats, 1-2 dozen	2,00
" Palm Leaf Hats, 1-2 dozen	1,50
" Straw or Grass Bonnet	2,00
" Straw Braid, 100 yards	1,00
" Fur Caps, 1-2 dozen	2,00
" Cloth Caps, 1-2 dozen	1,00
" 3 threaded worsted yarn, 2 lbs.	75
" 2 threaded woolen yarn, 2 lbs.	1,00
" Linen Sewing Thread, 2 lbs.	1,50
" Improved Bedstead	4,00
" Cheese, not less than 50 lbs. in quantity	3,00
" 2d do 50 do	2,00
" 3d do 50 do	4,00
" Butter, not less than 30 lbs. in quantity	3,00
" 2d do 30 do	2,00
" 3d do 30 do	1,00
" Improved Churn	1,00
" Cheese Press	2,00
" Corn Brooms, 1 dozen	1,50
" Floor Brushes, 1 dozen	1,00
" Paint Brushes, 1 dozen, assorted	1,00
" Sewing Silk, not less than 1-4 lb.	1,00
" Pair Silk Hose	2,00
" Specimen of manufactured Silk, not less than 3-4 yard square	1,00
" Pair Men's Calf Skin Boots (sewed)	75
" Pair do do do do (pegged)	1,00
" Pair do Sewed Boots adapted to winter and spring wear	75
" Pair do pegged Boots adapted to winter and spring wear	50
" Pair Women's thin Shoes	50
" Pair Men's thin Shoes	50
" do do thick Shoes	1,00
" Fur Cape	1,00
" Substitute for Fur Cape	5,00
For the best preparation of Paint to preserve the outside of buildings from decay, to be accompanied by a recipe for preparing the same, and such evidence of durability as may be required by the adjudging Committee	3,00
For the best Horse Power for threshing grain 1 vol. Me. Farmer and	2,00
For the best Scarifier or Machine to be used on exhausted sward land as a substitute for the Plough	2,00
For the best Corn Sheller	3,00
For the best Machine for threshing grain, separating the straw and winnowing the grain, of a construction to be attached to a Horse Power 1 vol. Me. Farmer and	1,00
For the best Pump	3,00
For the best construction for warming with fuel, with reference to economy and convenience 1 vol. Me. Farmer and	

COMMITTEES.

Standing Committee on Manufactures.  
Oren Shaw, Sam'l Clark, and G. A. Benson.

Adjudging Committees.

On Farming Utensils—Ploughs, Cultivator, Drill Machine, Roller, Horse Rake, Broad Axes, Narrow Axes, Scythes, Scarifier, Corn Sheller, and Auger to bore for Marl—James Curtis, Samuel Davis, Amasa Tinkham, John A. Pitts and D. P. Howland.  
Committee on Horse Power, Machine for threshing and cleansing Grain, &c. Pump, and construction for economy and convenience in using fuel—Ezekiel Holmes, Joseph H. Underwood, Moses Tabor, Sam'l G. Ladd, and Joseph Fairbanks.  
Committee on Capes, Hearth Rug, Carpeting, Hats, Bonnets, Caps, and Straw Braid—Ichabod

Nutter, J. K. Morse, Thomas Newman, Jesse Higgins, and Benjamin H. Cushman.

Committee on Butter and Cheese—Luther Severance, Peleg Benson, Jr. Leavit Lothrop, Thomas Pierce, and Morrill Stanley.

Committee on Churn, Cheese Press, Bedstead, Corn Brooms, Floor and Paint Brushes, Boots and Shoes—Samuel Benjamin, Paul Stickney, S. Deering, Peabody H. Rice, and Rufus Moody.

Committee on Filled Cloth, Flannel, Linen Sheeting and Shirting, Linen Table Cloth, Counterpane, Thread, Yarn, Manufactured and Sewing Silk, and Silk Hose—Dudley Moody, Stephen Sewall, James P. Hanna, Alford B. Morton, and Jacob Hooper.

Incidental Committee—Alton Pope, Henry G. Cole, Alden Sampson, Samuel Benjamin, and Church Williams.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Entries for Premiums on Corn, Grain, and Roots, may be made with WILLIAM NOYES, the Secretary, at any time previous to the first day of December next. All other entries must be made with the Secretary, in writing, before the day of the Show, so that they may be arranged and ready for the several adjudging Committees without confusion and mistakes on the morning of the Show. They may be transmitted by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance to him at Winthrop.

2. The written statements upon Crops and stock, must be delivered to the adjudging Committees before their examination of the animal, article or crop, and by them left with the Secretary of the Society after the examination is ended, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State as required by law.

3. To be entitled to a premium, the animal must be owned, the crop raised, and the article manufactured in the County, (except Cultivator, Drill Machine, Auger, Scarifier, Corn Sheller and Paint.)

4. No premium will be awarded when the adjudging Committees do not deem the object worthy, whether there be competition or not, nor to any object to which a first premium has been heretofore given in this County under the same entry.

5. All animals offered for premiums must be in their pens, and Manufactured, and all other articles in the places assigned for them by 9 o'clock A. M.

6. Gentlemen appointed adjudging Committees are requested to make arrangements to attend to the duties assigned them, and if circumstances will not permit, to inform the Secretary of the fact before the day of the Show, that others may be appointed in their stead. It is hoped and expected that Committees will previously prepare the general outlines of their several reports, that they may be completed and ready to be read on the morning of the second day of the Show.

An Incidental Committee will be appointed to examine, award and report upon all animals, crops or articles offered which are deemed interesting and useful but are not embraced in the preceding lists, or do not come strictly within the prescribed rules to govern the adjudging Committees.

Ladies are particularly invited to present specimens of their handiwork; and gentlemen having animals or articles for which a premium has heretofore been received, are invited to offer them for the purpose of enriching the Exhibition.

SAMUEL P. BENSON,  
DEXTER BALDWIN,  
OAKES HOWARD,

Trustees.

Rules and Regulations

To be observed at the Cattle Show, Exhibition and Fair of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, to be holden at Winthrop on Wednesday and Thursday the 12th and 13th of Oct. 1836.

1. All entries for premiums must be made with the Secretary, WILLIAM NOYES, of Winthrop. Entries for premiums on Crops must be made before the first day of December, and all other entries for premiums before the first day of the Show.

2. All animals, articles of manufacture and implements must be in the places assigned for them before 9 o'clock in the morning of the 13th. The smaller articles of manufacture will be exhibited in the entry of Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting House, and the larger ones upon the Common in front of the house.

3. The articles of manufacture, except machines where it may be deemed necessary for the owners

to be present, must be exhibited without the name of the owner. At the time of entry the Secretary will furnish each competitor with the number of his article which must be permanently attached to it for exhibition. The Committees will then decide for what numbers the premiums should be given.

4. Articles of manufacture, implements, &c. will not be open to the public till the Committees have finished their examination, and no competitor must be present unless notified that his presence is required.

5. Competitors for premiums on Stock must be present till after the examination.

6. The working oxen and other stock will be called for by the Committees, and will be examined in the order of their entries; and the trial of working oxen will commence at three o'clock P. M. of the 12th.

7. No animal must be taken from the pen until the Committees have closed their examinations, and articles of manufacture, implements, &c. must remain in the place of exhibition till after 4 o'clock P. M. of the 13th.

The following will be the order of the Show and Fair. The Society will be in session at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 12th, at Masonic Hall, to fill any vacancies that may appear in any of the Committees. The Committees are requested to attend and receive a list of the entries and accompanying certificates from the Secretary. At 4 o'clock A. M. the Committees will commence their examinations. At the ringing of the bell all business will be suspended for dinner. On the 13th, at 9 o'clock A. M. the Ploughing Match will be held at a place hereafter to be designated, after which the Society will assemble at the Hall, and at 11 o'clock A. M. will move in procession, with citizens generally, to Rev. D. Thurston's Meeting House, where an Address may be expected.

At the close of the services at the Meeting house the Society will be in session to hear the Reports of the several Committees. The afternoon of the 13th will be devoted to the business of the Fair.

Ladies are particularly requested to inspect the manufactured articles on the 13th, and invited to hear the Address.

It is desired that the dinner table may be enriched by gratuitous contributions of specimens of various fruits.

NATHAN FOSTER, } Committee  
G. A. BENSON, } of  
SAM'L BENJAMIN, } Arrangements.

For the Maine Farmer.

To Dairy Women.

MR. HOLMES:—I propose something for the Ladies, such of them as are dairy women. Will they be good enough to set their milk from their different cows by itself, and find the difference in the quantity of butter that each gallon or quantity of milk will produce, and thus inform their husbands which cow is worth keeping, by which he may learn which cow to breed from, &c. I should like to know how many quarts of milk will make a pound of butter, I mean from a flock of cows.—Generally the milk being put together—then how many quarts from the cow which gives the poorest and the one which gives the best. I know that different pastures and keeping, as well as the different seasons of the year may change such results, of course this should be noted.

I am told that as much if not more butter can be made from the same quantity of milk and the same cows in winter as in summer by letting the milk freeze, if not too suddenly. Sure I am that if the frozen cream before churning is placed in a situation where it will become as warm as milk first drawn from the cow, that it will require less time to bring butter, as it is called, than at any other season. And now, Ladies, reflecting dairy ones I mean, not such as care not what takes place, will you take some minutes and let me know how such things are through the Farmer, and oblige

A HUSBAND.



## Communications.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

## On Smutty Wheat again.

MR. HOLMES:—I know a gentleman who is quite a good farmer, and who raises wheat largely. He informed me that for 15 years last past he had never seen a smutty head among his wheat. He apprehends that he prevents it wholly by setting up his wheat he intends for seed in the bundles on the butts on his hay, or in any other situation in his barn, so as to be sure and not have it heat or warm in any part of the bundle, while in the sheath before he thrashes it. He thinks that if it heats or warms in the bundle, the kernel becomes contaminated so that it causes it to smut in its growth—he says that his neighbors who do not thus take care of their seed wheat have much smut, while his is wholly exempt. Is not this worth trying?

*One who loves clean white bread.*

N. B. If the wheat is not taken in dry and in good order it may mould, notwithstanding the caution above named.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

## Diseases of Sheep.

MR. HOLMES:—Having observed much of late in the Farmer respecting disorders in sheep, particularly the worms in the head, I am induced to make a few remarks from my own experience. I have lost 6 sheep this spring past, two by drowning and four in the lingering way so often represented and generally imputed to worms in the head.

Every sheep that I have lost for two years past, excepting by accident, have been yearlings, and more than three fourths of them wethers. Their symptoms were feebleness and swelling about the chops. I examined the heads and found worms in every head, from 10 to 17 in number. One prime Ewe, drowned by falling into a brook, had at least an average number with the four that died, lingering as before named, and the one of the four above named had the most worms, the cavity between the eyes being filled and some in the nostrils; and as those that have written on the subject furnish no evidence that the worm is the direct cause of the death of the sheep, I am persuaded that the disorder is a species of the rot, caused by a long and tedious winter—as the scurvy is to the sailor so is the rot or this disorder to the sheep—one produced by a long voyage and the other by a long winter, and as raw vegetables are found the most effectual remedy or preventative for the former so I have found them in the latter case. If our farmers will turn their attention more to the raising of Ruta Baga or some root crop, and give their sheep a sufficient supply of them, I believe the disorder will disappear from among us, or at least in a great measure. The manure that a flock of sheep make will furnish abundant means for raising the roots, and these added given with fresh meadow hay will give sheep a good living, and I believe we should have but little to fear from the worms in the head. The frequent suggestions that the worm-fly deposits its eggs on the exterior of the nose, and that they continue there a sufficient time to hatch, and that they then make their way up the nostrils against the natural drain and the frequent efforts of the sheep to blow out any obstructions from the nose, appears to me very doubtful. A late writer in the Farmer seems somewhat puzzled to know the use of those worms, or what they were made for, but I think the question is easily put to rest. Who knows that those little animals have not each as much enjoyment as the sheep herself.

If so, there must be at least ten times the amount of enjoyment that there would have been had they not have existed; and the object of our Creator and Benefactor is accomplished. These little families have their little worlds, and how much they enjoy we know not; and perhaps some of the more thinking of the creeping races wonder as much what those massy animals were made for—namely, man, who crush their feeble races under their feet, not only with impunity but without remorse, as we do for what they were made.

J. CURTIS.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

## Agriculture and Commerce.

MR. HOLMES:—It was once remarked by a Governor of one of our sister States, that the truth could not be too often repeated. Shall I recur once more to that noble and interesting subject, Agriculture? All intelligent merchants are of course friendly to agriculture, and why should they not be? I believe that Agriculture and Commerce are two sisters that should never quarrel with each other, and some skillful manufacturers must be necessary in order that agricultural improvements may have fair scope. Some newspaper scriblers have inveighed against manufacturers merely because it was fashionable, or because they imagined that those farmers who were friendly to a judicious tariff would think highly of their patriotism. And indeed, the tariff is a subject which many of our patriotic yeomen do not fully understand. I hope, however, that the time is fast approaching when our honest industrious farmers will not be deceived by would-be great editors. I have heretofore adverted to the subject of English agriculture, and why should not our farmers in the State of Maine be a little more emulous to adopt the advantages of English experience, and I will add English skill. Skill in agriculture or in the useful arts of industry can never endanger the safety of our political institutions if honest, faithful and able men are employed in our public councils. I have indeed mentioned the subject of commerce as being a handmaid of agriculture—of course, every virtuous intelligent farmer will be overjoyed to see commerce spread her wings. Would you, Mr. Editor, term it party politics if I should advert to English commerce as connected with American agriculture? Is a farmer to be blamed by politicians merely because he seeks out markets for the disposal of his agricultural productions? Peace, commerce and honest friendship, an expression once made by a distinguished citizen, may be referred to without frightening honest politicians.—Superstition in religion I have mentioned as being a great evil—may we not ask the question whether some superstitious editors or writers have not done more evil than good to society? I hope the patriotic people of Maine will patronize those editors who are honest, capable and faithful to their interest, rather than those who are ignorant, corrupt and selfish.

A YOUNG FARMER.

*Rumford, Sept. 1836.**For the Maine Farmer.*

## Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—The late writers on wheat seem to have proved pretty clearly, that the disorders so common in that most valuable plant is caused principally by high living. [Would it not be well for them to raise a warning voice to the human family?] But to say the least, the green crop manuring so much recommended looks promising, and if it will but induce each farmer to sow one acre more than usual, it will lessen the draught of the

Southern and Western farmers on our purses many thousands, even if we obtain in this way but a usual crop, and our mowing and pasturing will be much improved, for I am persuaded that we are as well paid for our labor, taking seven years together in our wheat, as in any broad-cast crops we sow in the county of Kennebec, even in the old fashioned way.

O.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

## Crow Castle.

MR. HOLMES:—Having been for many years perplexed by a race of black bipeds, well known to every farmer in our county, and having tried many devices for their annoyance and to little purpose,\* I at length determined to make a more formidable resistance against this common enemy. Accordingly I built a Castle of about 5 feet wide and 7 long, and of a suitable height, and being constructed on runners I put a pair of oxen to it and hauled it into my field directly alongside of my corn-patch—one end of the castle being open I hung up a horse blanket as a door, having opened a number of avenues through which I expected to discharge some musketry at an early hour in the day, but it seems that the very appearance of the fortress has answered all the purpose, as this is the second year since its erection, and I have not suffered a single depredation from this common enemy. The whole expense of erecting the fortress consisted in about 200 feet of boards and plank, 2 lbs. of nails, and one day's work—and I think I have found the account well balanced in the use of it as a repository for my plough, harrow, harness, &c. things necessary to be kept on the ground during the hoeing season. Besides, it is found convenient for men to dodge under during a shower.

J. C.

\* Believing them to be a savage race, I did not try the bottle of rum as recommended by some farmers.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

## Rust in Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—Please to inform my brother, "A Farmer," that I have complied with his request, as expressed in the 29th No. of the 4th vol. of the Farmer,—and respond as follows:—

The sentence he quotes from my writing is obscure, and does not express my meaning when taken alone. I was treating of the connection between excessive fermentation and its effects on grain plants, and simply intending to caution the readers of the Farmer of my views upon this subject, as I had heretofore expressed them. My views are these,—(and they are founded on facts which cannot be controverted,) that excessive fermentation always produces a state of disease in grain plants; and this is more or less destructive, as other causes favor or retard it. But rust does not always attend or follow this; therefore, this disease is not the rust, nor the immediate cause of it:—but as rust more frequently takes place where, and rages with greater violence when connected with this disease, the connection may be well represented by intemperance and the disease of the Cholera in the human body.

Intemperance is not the immediate cause of the Cholera, but it gives it dreadful energy in carrying on the work of death. I know it to be a fact that rust does take place in grain plants under all circumstances I have ever seen it cultivated, as it respects weather and cultivation; but some of these give it more destructive powers.

"Farmer" also says, "that he (J. H. J.) will find rust most common when ashes have been largely



applied to the land, as manure." To this I reply—the judicious use of ashes has a contrary tendency. Perhaps though, he refers to a bed of ashes where some log pile was burnt. If so, I agree with him, that if the alkali of the ashes be enough to corrode the roots of the plants and partially destroy them; the vital principle in the plant will throw out new roots, and the green state of the plants will be protracted; and I have seen such spots badly rusted, whilst riper grain about it was apparently free.

"Farmer" also thinks an ash bed an unlikely place to produce insects, and so do I. Nor do I think the little rogue that scorched his wings in my candle, the other evening, was produced in the flame of it. No sir, but being a "veritable" living "critter," and possessed, as other living "critters" are, of the power of locomotion, it was produced in some spot favorable to its production; and then, for business or pleasure, changed places.

"Farmer" also believes that "Rust comes from the too rapid growth of the vegetable." Well I don't, and so there's a tie. But almost all the skillful Doctors, &c. &c. believe so too. Well be it so, facts tell a different story. I have this day seen rust on grain which could not possibly be produced by this cause. I conclude after "reconsidering," and reviewing all my remarks, I think this pleasant child of Dr. Dwight's, the sap bursting theory, must die.

J. H. J.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### Query respecting disease of a Colt.

MR. HOLMES:—The object of this communication is to enquire of you as to the difficulty attending a colt which I lost last spring. I will describe his symptoms as well as I can recollect.

I bought him about the middle of January, last—he had been kept poor, which was considered the cause of his emaciated frame and staring coat. The horses he had run with, were sick with the glanders, or common horse ail, with which in a few days after he was severely attacked. The treatment for this, was high feed, Glauber salts, potatoes, &c.—several tumors found under the Jowl, which discharged powerfully. In two or three weeks he seemed to have pretty much recovered of the glanders, although he was so weak as not to be able to rise without help. At this time I discovered symptoms of high fever, and bled moderately. The blood had a singular appearance—being two parts clear water, and one part redening property, without the least appearance of Lymph.

The bowels in good condition—strong symptoms of disease of the kidneys now presented themselves—the fever raging with increased heat, which caused his mane to fall off.

This being the sixth week of his sickness. He began to show symptoms of pain in the bowels, attended with purging, which induced me to think he might be troubled with Bots.

Gave a strong solution of peppermint, which reduced the symptoms of pain for a short time. His appetite which had always been poor, was now entirely gone. I gave aloes 4 drachms, and Jesuits bark 4 drachms, steeped in a pint of water; the effect of this seemed to be to reduce the symptoms, and increase the appetite. I subsequently gave the following dose, viz. cassia, cloves, allspice and pepper, of each 1-2 oz., broken and steeped in one quart of water. After three doses one each day the bowels were restored to a healthy condition. He continued to improve for a week, when he was again attacked with purging. I repeated the spice dose with but partial effect.

Afterwards gave opium in doses of 3 or 4 drachms, which at first seemed to check the disease but "perished in the using." A double dose of the spice was now given, which seemed to put a stop to purging. His strength was now entirely gone—he lay upon his broad side, unable to raise himself to the ordinary position. In a day or two he was relieved of all his troubles by death.

On examination I found he had been laboring under a complication of difficulties.

First, Bots in the stomach, in numbers sufficient to produce great pain when they attacked the coats of that organ, but not sufficient (in my judgment) to produce death, without other causes.

Second, Worms in the cæcum, [or blind gut.—These worms, with one exception, resembled angling or rain worms. This exception was about 5 inches in length, and about 1-4 of an inch in diameter—color white.

Third, The presence of foreign substances in the cavities of the heart. The substance resembled that part of the blood called Lymph, in a coagulated state, except that it had a bright yellow cast. They were about the size and length of a man's two fingers, and in each large cavity of the heart.

The fourth, and last, though (in my opinion,) not least, was the presence of something, with the name, nature, and functions of which, I am entirely unacquainted.

I shall endeavor to describe it in order that some one, better acquainted with the internal structure of the horse than myself, may give it a name.

It was situated in the region of the kidneys, between the colon, (or large gut,) and the small intestines,—its shape was globular—its diameter about 7 inches—the colon and some part of the small intestines were attached to it by membranes similar to those which compose the mesentery—the external appearance was that of a large paunch, (or stomach,) with evident indication of inflammation.

There was no orifice which could be discovered either for ingress or egress, except upon working clean, I found two or three small tubes, such as might admit a knitting needle, which did not lead directly into the organ, but spent themselves apparently upon the surface, much as the Ureters do upon the bladder.

On opening, the internal appearance was not less remarkable. It contained a white substance of the consistency of cream, having a gritty appearance. The inner surface was composed of the most powerful muscle.—In addition to those composing the entire surface, were those which passed from side to side, arising on either side and uniting in one in the middle. The whole presenting to me a most singular appearance.

If this was not a mal-formation, I should be glad if you, or some one who is acquainted with the subject, would inform me of its name and functions.

F. B. J.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—

Its Laws in regard to the Flow of the Sap.

MR. HOLMES:—In reading this day in the first Vol. of of the Maine Farmer, at the 242d page, I was somewhat amused by the controversy about the question, whether there is more sap stowed away in the roots of trees and plants in the winter than in the summer. After giving both the learned gentlemen engaged in the controversy full credit for their wit and skill in it, I take the liberty of giving some of my views on the same subject.

To illustrate my views I will quote from 'Dr.

Doubty,' the following sentiment,—"The state of the sap, weather, &c. and not its location," [that is the sap] "are more worthy of the farmer's notice when he cuts his bushes, than whether the sap has fled to the roots for future mischief, or any other olden ideas." And to sum up the whole in a few words, he seems to doubt entirely the correctness of the idea advanced by the Editor of the Farmer previously expressed, "that at certain seasons of the year the sap is principally in the roots."

In reply H. responds, "Will he [Dr. Doubty] take a peep at the Burrdock before his door?—full of sap,—how will it be next January?—will that broad leaf and stem be as full of moisture as it is now, or will the sap have descended to the roots?—No Sir. But this does not prove that the sap has descended into the roots. Take a walk in the field or grove after a frosty morning in autumn, and the sun has arisen and melted away the frost, and the leaves begin to droop, you will have undoubted evidence that much of the sap goes off with the detached leaves, and is stowed away for a different use than that suggested by you. That the sap in these stalks which were killed by the frost goes off principally by evaporation, as the sense of smelling sometimes strongly indicate. (1)

But says H. to brother Doubty, If you are a veritable Doctor, you ought to know that it makes a very material difference at what time you gather roots for medical use. The Blood root, for instance, when gathered in summer has less of the peculiar juice in it than it has at the close of Autumn, because the sap is abroad in the leaf, and has not been elaborated and snugly stowed away in the roots for future use. True, but does this prove that this same substance rises in the spring to form more of the substance of the plant or tree? What are the facts that support this idea? (2)

From my own observation, I think the proof is rather against it; that is, if it be meant that the roots are any more a reservoir of the sap or fluid not "converted into cambium," than the trunk or branches. Take the trunk and branches of one tree at the time you say the sap is snugly stowed in the roots, cut off above ground; and the trunk and branches of another, with the roots entirely divested of all connection with any means of support except air, heat and moisture; keep them in a place favored with heat enough to cause the principle of life in them to expand, yet not so much as to dry them up, and they will, (many kinds at least,) form buds and leaves, and sometimes branches of short extent; but the one which had the root, will, it is believed have little if any the advantage. (3)

Again, in the latter part of winter, before we could reasonably suppose the sap in the roots has left its snug retreat, you may go to the forest and tap the sugar maple tree in a warm day, after a frosty night, and obtain a copious flow of sap. No one, it is believed, will attempt to say, this comes from the roots, or that the roots could by any process be made to yield more. (4)

Again, will not a clover plant, and perhaps most of the grapes, cut off when the sap is in the leaves and blossoms, and of course cannot descend into the roots, start as vigorously in the succeeding spring as though the sap had the opportunity afforded by maturing the plant, to stow itself away in the roots. My experience says of clover, it is more likely to die when it stands until ripe. (5) I know it may be said the maturing of the seed exhausts the plants, and I cannot prove to the contrary; but it does not seem reasonable to me that such small seeds alone should produce this effect.



As to the fact that bushes, &c., if cut at certain seasons of the year, are more sure to be killed; I am unable to perceive the proof it affords to the point at issue either way. The condition of the plants, shrubs or trees, are different, and the general as well as distinctive laws of different classes are little understood.

With respect to trees, I would observe however, that the ripening of the wood in autumn is essential to the safety of the life of the tree, as the tap is concerned. How far the roots may be affected by the same causes we know not. It seems most likely to me by taking away the trunk and branches of trees and shrubs just as the growth of the wood ceases for the year, the roots are deprived of that principle in the sap which gives them ripeness, and of course life and durability. The roots contain the principal organs by which the tree receives its food, and the branches and the leaves those organs which prepare this to support the life, and growth of the tree; and without this the roots are as effectually killed as the top is without the roots.

J. H. J.

Peru, August, 1836.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.—[1.] You will please to recollect friend that we said the sap descended principally into the root. It was not denied that some of it was deposited in the buds, branches, &c. In regard to the evaporation when the leaves are killed by frost, no one doubts that. But as a general rule, the leaves have performed their office before the frost comes. Previous to this they exhale a large quantity of moisture, but not the sap. By sap we mean the fluid that has been prepared in the leaves and become changed into matter for the increase of the plant or its fruit.

[2.] The facts are that this plant pushes out very early in the spring. We have seen it blossoming by side of a snow bank. If it had not a supply of ready formed sap for the purpose, how could the young stem, &c. have been formed? It had no buds and branches above or below ground full of sap all ready for its use. It must therefore have drawn from the fluid stores of the roots. Again, soon after the leaves, &c. start the root loses its peculiar juices and becomes comparatively inert.—Why is this if it has not expended them in the formation of the young stem.

[3.] Why should it? By pulling up the root you expose an additional surface to evaporation without a competent chance to supply the loss.

[4.] Well, Sir, suppose you cut into a sugar maple in the autumn, as soon as the leaves have fallen what will be the result? Can you fill your sap trough as quick as in the latter part of winter? And when it does flow—in March or February—doesn't as much come from below as from above and a little more?

If it was all lodged in the trunk or buds why not flow any time after it was formed?

[5.] We find some difference between pruning a grape vine in the fall and in the spring. In the fall when the sap has formed and descended there will be no bleeding of the vine if cut, but in the spring after the stimulus of the season has roused the dormant roots, if cut the vine oftentimes bleeds to death—whence comes the sap? Not from the branches but from the roots below.

In regard to clover it is undoubtedly a biennial, and if that is the case it dies a natural death after perfecting its seed. But if cut before perfecting the seed it may be kept longer. Indeed many biennials may be kept alive more than two years, by preventing them from blossoming and going to

seed. The sap of grasses, &c. evidently is deposited during winter in the lower joints and crown of the roots. We once received a choice strawberry root late in the fall. We put it in what we thought to be a safe place for the winter, but in the spring found that the roots had been frozen and killed. On examining carefully we found the appearance of a live spot in the centre of the crown of the root, and by careful attention we at length succeeded in saving it. Now if the sap had not descended into it from the leaves in the fall it would probably have perished wholly.

For the Maine Farmer.

## STUBBORN FACTS.

MR. HOLMES:—Sir, You enquire in your paper of the 16th inst. why there is not more enterprise visible in your vicinity, and request some one to inform you if possible. And now, Sir, I will try to tell—but being a plain man I shall have to tell you in plain language—and perhaps, sir, it may give offence to some in your village, if any there are who may think that work is a disgrace. In the first place, Mr. Editor, the community in which you happen to live, act the part of the surly dog in the manger, they will neither make any improvement nor let others. A very great proportion of the inhabitants are men who have got a good farm and are living away as you may say, kind of independent. If they want to buy any thing which is not to be found in your village, the most of them have an old mare who answers a two fold purpose of bringing colts and going to mill and meeting—they can go with her to Augusta and obtain what they may want or need and get home the same day without paying out any thing. Many of them know not that the Kennebec river is not the east bound of the world otherwise than by report. In the next place, if any man or men wish to buy land of any of the owners for any purpose of improvement they put such a price on the same as to render it impossible for the enterprising man to make any thing, although the property of the land holder would be enhanced double in value! Another reason why there is no more enterprise in your village is, they are most of them afraid, if there is any improvement made, that some one will be more benefitted than they—that is, it is nothing more than envy towards each other. Envy is an inhabitant of little minds. Another reason why enterprise is palsied in your village is, Sir, for the course, viz: if any man commences a work, your close-fisted men will take all the advantage of him they can, and sap him in every way possible, and then if he should happen to get a little in debt, the cry is raised he can never pay—a story is immediately put in circulation he can never pay, he can never pay—each one tell the rest how much he owes him, and at last the Lawyer, thinking he can make a few shillings, begins to commence suits against him, thereby they destroy his credit and he is compelled to abandon his project. Sir, I once knew a man go from a neighboring town to your village and make a Canal for mill sites, and the only inch of canal that you ever had. The inhabitants kept quarreling with him until at the wind up they filled it up, and broke him by their continual feuds, and destroyed one of the best grist-mills you ever had, and all but destroyed your village. In short, Mr. Editor, you can never have any enterprise in your town so long as you let the women build your side walks.

If the above are not reasons sufficient for you, publish this, and only say so, and I will give more.

ENTERPRISE.

NOTE.—We have received the above from a re-

sponsible source, and whatever our good people may think of it, are willing to endorse for the truth of the assertions. We grieve that things are so, but instead of crying at our faults it is better to reform—wheel about and pursue a different course.

The writer has lived among us heretofore, and knows us root and branch. He left for no other reason than because there was so much littleness and lack of enterprise, and we are glad to say has improved his fortune to a very respectable degree. We hope he will give us some more plain statements, for however disagreeable they may be, we must remember that "faithful are the wounds of a friend."

ED.

## Summary.

Late From Texas.—News had reached Tabasco that Santa Anna had been shot, but created but very little sensation. The authorities were collecting the force loan to continue the war in Texas, and enlisting and impressing both soldiers and seamen for the expedition.

We learn also that the Texan schrs. Invincible Capt. Brown, and Terrible, Capt. Allin, were cruising off the harbor and destroying all Mexican vessels they can capture.

We do not yet credit the report of Santa Anna's death.—N. Y. Express.

DEATH OF COLONEL BURR.—The celebrated Aaron Burr died on Tuesday last, at Staten Island, in the 81st year of his age. We may now look for a complete development of his career; and be enabled to form a correct estimate of his personal character and public course. The events of his life have been various—its lights and shadows strong and striking. All his letters and papers—which were exceedingly numerous—have been for some time in the possession of Matthew L. Davis, Esq. of New York, who has been engaged in the preparation of his Biography. We look forward to its publication with the deepest interest. Knowing the motives by which Mr Davis has been uniformly guided in this work—his familiarity with our political history—his intimate acquaintance with the subject of his Memoir—and the shrewd sagacity which he brings to the consideration of public men and measures—we anticipate an addition of unrivalled interest to our history. Mr Davis has devoted himself to the work, with an anxious desire to do justice to Colonel Burr and his eminent cotemporaries—and to acquire for himself an honorable reputation in political literature.

Boston Atlas.

More Forgeries.—The crime of forgery is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and the guilty should be exposed and punished, however painful the duty. Two forgeries have lately been discovered in this city, says the Albany Advertiser, committed by Henry W. Bammann, formerly of this city, a young man of much promise, who was very generally esteemed. He was unfortunate in the drug business, and then went into Wall-street among the stocks, where continued ill-fortune drove him to the commission of forgeries, amounting, it is said, to about \$20,000. He left the city before the discovery, and has gone to Texas.

The other case is that of Daniel Coster, a broker, who sunk a large amount in selling and buying stocks on time, and a still larger it is said, in another species of gambling. The amount of his forgeries is variously stated,—some say \$500,000, and others say twice that sum. His father in a most honorable manner, is reported to have paid about \$200,000 of the forged paper, but very properly declines paying what was won by the blacklegs. Coster embarked, a few days since for Europe, and has been followed by his family.—N. Y. Express.

A fireman by the name of Charles Pollard while engaged in extinguishing a fire which had broken out in store No. 29, Broad Street, N. Y. on Thursday last, was precipitated from the fourth story of the store to the ground floor, through the scuttles. He was not dead when brought out, though but little hopes were entertained of his recovery.—Portland Advertiser.



**A Great Fire** was raging in the lower town of Quebec when the mail left on Saturday last, and from its location it is supposed that the loss must be very great. Six vessels with their cargoes had already been destroyed. *lb.*

**Rail-Road Accident.**—Two trains of cars encountered each other on the Schenectady and Saratoga rail-road. A baggage car was crushed like an egg-shell, and many passengers were bruised. One gentleman's leg was broken. The accident is said to have been occasioned by the utter recklessness of the agent. One of the passengers asks, in a letter to the editors of the Journal of Commerce 'when will the law recognize some penalty for this sort of murder?'

The Baltimore-Gazette of Monday has the following—

**Aid For Texas.**—The Vicksburg Register states that General Dunlap of Tennessee is about to proceed to Texas with THREE THOUSAND men. The whole corps is now at Memphis. Every man is completely armed, the corps having been originally raised for the Florida war. This force, in addition to that already in Texas, we have no doubt, will be able to carry every thing before it.

**Waking the Wrong Passenger.**—A respectable merchant from the interior of South Carolina, named Wilson, went into Wm. S. Conant's auction store at the corner of Pearl street and Maiden Lane, a few days since, and purchased a number of articles. On calling the next day to pay for the articles, he discovered that the goods had been changed for worthless articles and refused to pay for them. At midnight, on Friday, a man named Aaron, (said to be Conant's clerk) who got himself deputed as sheriff, called at Mr Wilson's Hotel, arrested him and carried him off to prison. Mr W. offered bail which was refused. The next morning he was regularly bailed, and Conant and Aaron finding that they had 'awoke the wrong passenger,' became alarmed and offered to compromise. Mr Wilson, has, however, very properly refused to have any thing to do with them, and is determined to let the law take its course.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

**Cholera in Charleston.**—By a Report of Dr. T. Y. Simous, Chairman of the Medical Committee of the Board of Health of Charleston, it appears that the cholera has broken out in that city. Out of eleven cases reported to that body two had terminated fatally.

### Marriages.

In Waldoboro', Mr. John H. Jarvis, Jr. of Ellsworth, to Miss Sarah E. Hovey.

In Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. I. W. Beard, of Brunswick, to Miss Mary A. Todd, of P.

In Portland, Mr. Henry B. Smith to Miss Mary A. Hoole.

In Gardiner, Mr. William Lunt to Miss Lucy Jordan.

In Boxford, Mass. Sewall Lancaster, Esq. of Augusta, to Miss Adeline E. Symonds, of B.

### Deaths.

In this town, on Monday last, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Pinkham.

In Bingham, suddenly, from bleeding at the lungs, Hannibal G. Fletcher, aged 22.

In Waldoboro'. Capt. John A. Thomas; Mr. James Adams M'Keag.

In Portland, Anna, wife of Mr. Alexander Milliken, aged 41 years.

In Kennebunk, Widow Sarah Averill, formerly of York, aged 62.

In Bath, Mr. Joel Edgecomb, aged 36.

### Notice.

A yearling HEIFER was left by a Drover on the premises of the subscriber on Friday the 2d inst. The Heifer was given to one of my boys by the Drover, but it is supposed that it did not belong to him. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SUMMERS PETTINGILL.

Winthrop, Sept. 2, 1836.

### Stoves & Fire Frames.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to carry on the Stove, Hardware, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron business at the stand formerly occupied by Richards & Norcross, opposite the Augusta Hotel, and keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Stoves;—among which are the Prophecy Cook Stoves, which are highly approved of by those who have used them, being well calculated for saving of fuel and labor; the Premium Cook Stove, of similar form and various sizes; Wilson's, James', Low's, and Gothic Cook Stoves. Fire Frames, of various sizes and patterns; superior Frames for Kitchens and Parlors; also Grates, Franklin Stoves, and Close Stoves suitable for Meeting Houses, School Houses, and Shops; Sheet Iron Stoves, Funnel, Sheet Iron, Zinc, and Copper, Cast Iron Pumps, Oven and Ash Mouths, Boiler Mouths with grates, together with a variety of house-keeping articles, such as Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, Britannia Ware, Lamps, Candle Sticks, Waiters, Knives and Forks, of all qualities; Spoons, Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Boilers, Sad Irons, Bellows, Brushes, and various other articles. He invites those who are in want of any of the above articles, to favor him with a call, where any of the above articles can be purchased as cheap as elsewhere. He intends hereafter to keep a full assortment of custom made Tin Ware, of the best of stock. House Gutters and Conductors, and every article called for will be furnished at short notice.

EDMUND D. NORCROSS.

Augusta, Sept. 23, 1836.

34tf.

### Cooking Stoves—Fire Frames—Franklin & Close Stoves.

The subscriber has for sale MOOR'S celebrated COOK STOVES. He has also the Conical Premium Cook, which for a small family or for the price he thinks is equal to any in use. A variety of other patterns of Cooking Stoves. Also FIRE FRAMES, various sizes and patterns; Franklin and Close Stoves. Also Sheet Zinc and Sheet Iron. Also Iron and Steel.

SAM'L CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Sept. 22, 1836.

34.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and Estate which were of ELIJAH FAIRBANKS, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN FAIRBANKS,

Administrator.

Winthrop, July 25, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and Estate which were of WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN FAIRBANKS, Administrator.

Winthrop, Aug. 29, 1836.

### Thrashing Machine.

New and valuable Patent.

The subscriber having lately invented a HORSE POWER, and secured the right of using the same by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States, is now ready to sell rights of Towns, Counties or States.

The Patentee feels confident that his Machine will come into general use, as it will be second to no other for durability and quantity of work performed, while the price will not exceed half of some now in successful operation.

"Trying is the naked truth" and on this adage the subscriber is willing to put his Invention before the public.

A Machine can now be seen at my house in Leeds, (on the road from Greene to Monmouth,) where any orders or letters must be sent.

CHARLES G. GILBERT.

Leeds, Aug. 18, 1836.

### Notice.

To those who are desirous of improving their Swine.

The subscriber offers for sale his full blooded Newbury White BOAR. He was purchased in Newbury a year ago last June—is two years old—in a healthy condition, and is a first rate animal.—His stock may be seen at the sty of the subscriber.

ISAAC NELSON.

Winthrop, Sept. 8, 1836.

### Grave Stones.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business in all its various branches at his shop in Augusta village, at the foot of Winthrop hill, 2 doors west of G. C. Child's store on the north side of the street.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. Manufactured at the above shop Monuments, Tombs, Tomb Tables, &c. at short notice, as low as can be bought in the State or in Boston. He also has a shop and carries on the business in Winthrop village, where he keeps a good assortment of first rate Dover and New York Marble and Quincy Slate.

6w33

Sept. 13, 1836.

### To Sheep Keepers and Wool Growers.

I offer for sale a few SHEEP bred from stock selected by me with a view of obtaining a breed which would yield the greatest amount of profit, taking into the account the quantity and value of the wool, and the quantity and quality of mutton they would afford. The selections of the original stock of Ewes were from the best shaped and best constituted individuals which could be procured, having very little or none of the Merino blood in them; and the present flock are their descendants crossed up to three fourths and seven eighths DISLEY, of the best stock of the country, viz: that of R. H. Green, C. Vaughan, and E. Silsby, Esq's.

I also offer in addition to the abovementioned flock, a Ewe and her Buck Lamb of a different breed. The Ewe was selected by me as combining, very remarkably, the points of symmetry of form and good constitution, with wool of uncommon fineness and length of staple. She was coupled last fall with Chs. Vaughan, Esq's. imported South Down Buck which took the Ag. Society's premium. The young ram is an excellent cross between the two parents, combining in nearly equal proportions their properties.

If not previously disposed of, they will be sent to the approaching Cattle Show at Winthrop.

SANFORD HOWARD.

Augusta, September 1, 1836.

### Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers his FARM for sale in Peru. The homestead contains one hundred acres of excellent Land lying on the Spear's Stream, so called, and the second lot from the Androscoggin river, and on the County road half a mile from Dixfield Village, and in full view of the Village and meeting-house. There is an excellent bed of clay on it for brick, with one of Fisk & Hinkley's Patent Brick Machines. The buildings are—a one story Brick House mostly finished, a Barn forty-two by forty-four feet, well finished, both new. Thirty acres of the land is into mowing and tillage, free from stone and in a good state. The pasture land is good and commodious. Also forty acres of Intervale land well wooded, lying on said Spear's Stream, one mile from the homestead, which is suitable for mowing or tillage—a good grain mill adjoins the premises. Any person wishing to purchase such a Farm is invited to call and view the same. These lots of land will be sold separately if desired. Terms of payment easy.

DANIEL C. SHEFFIELD.

Peru, August, 29, 1836.

6w32.

### Particular Notice.

The subscriber being about to make some alteration in his business, requests all persons indebted to WILLIAM NOYES & Co. whose accounts have been standing more than a year, to call and settle immediately.

WM. NOYES.

Farmer Office, Winthrop, July 13, 1836.



## Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

## A SABBATH SCHOOL ADDRESS.

CONTINUED.

Think, Children, think, why in your breasts you find  
Such noble powers, such faculties of mind;  
Think how your memory can so well retain  
The knowledge which, from time to time you gain—  
How you can trace the power and skill Divine,  
And see His wisdom through creation shine.

See every creature for some end designed,  
Its sphere marked out by the eternal mind;  
Each serves the end for which its powers were made,

In the green fields or forest's gloomy shade;  
And in creation's vast extended chain  
There's not an object which was made in vain.

See the birds fly and cleave the yielding air,  
And give us proofs of God's Almighty care;  
See the proud eagle, on strong wings he soars,  
And the fierce lion, dreadfully he roars,  
Whilst round he stares, more feeble creatures fly  
To 'scape the fury of his burning eye;  
Whilst other beasts of gentler sort we find,  
Designed by Providence to bless mankind—  
Wait at his call—obey his will with speed,  
And in return upon his bounty feed.  
See the kind ox, his master's crib he knows,  
Though oft subjected to his cruel blows;  
He serves him to the last, and when he dies,  
His flesh the craving appetite supplies.  
See how obedient to his sovereign word,  
These bow to man and own him for their lord.  
And shall a man, a nobler creature still,  
Rebel against his great Creator's will.  
Shall man alone possessed of active mind,  
Degrade himself below the brutal kind,—  
Renounce his reason—yield to passion's sway  
And all his fleshly appetites obey?

My dear young friends, I ask you now to pause,  
And hear me, for the goodness of my cause;  
For a few moments listen to my voice,  
Consider well and make a prudent choice.  
Dear young immortals, just begun to live,  
Now to your teacher your attention give,  
Whose bosom glows with love sincerely true,  
Whose only aim, is happiness for you.

No trifling themes his verse shall now inspire,  
His feelings glow with chaste and pure desire:—  
To see your minds improved is all he aims,  
And all the recompence he seeks or claims.  
Mark then his counsels, and remember well,  
The solemn truths he now proceeds to tell.

Remember, first, the honor due to God,  
Obey his will, and tremble at his rod;  
Deep in your bosoms be this truth impressed,  
Without his favor none are truly blessed.  
Remember, his all-searching eye surveys,  
Your secret actions and your private ways—  
That in the darkest shades of lonesome night,  
His sight is clear as in the unclouded light.  
Remember He your final Judge must be,  
And all your actions pass his scrutiny.

Then next to him, honor your parents dear,  
They love you with affection most sincere;  
Obey them, in the Lord, with special care,  
And their commands with greatest reverence hear;  
With ready mind their daily calls obey,  
With cheerful promptness and without delay.

Consider well how much a parent's care,  
How much to feed and clothe you they prepare,  
How much fatigue their bodies must endure,  
In health to feed you and in sickness cure;  
How many sleepless nights they've watched with you,

And dangers met, and seen you safely through.  
Nor for your bodies, have they car'd alone,  
But for your minds have strict attention shown;  
And as to good or ill, you seem'd inclin'd,  
Has joy or grief possessed the anxious mind.

Ah! who can tell what parents feel but those,  
Who by experience share their joys or woes,  
What joy a virtuous child a parent gives,  
Who in obedience to their counsel lives;  
Or how much sorrow to a parent's heart,

Degraded, vicious children do impart?

Oh! children, if you love your parents dear,  
With true affection and a heart sincere;  
Oh! spare the pangs, the cruel pangs they feel,  
At your misconduct, and your hearts of steel.  
And should you live to see them very old—  
Their minds impaired, decaying powers unfold;  
Then they will need, and you may then repay,  
What they bestowed upon your youthful day.  
Oh! then be grateful, and to them be kind,  
If you expect a friend in God to find.  
Oh! gently lead them down the vale of tears  
Nor ever vex their minds with needless fears.  
If dangers press them, if their eyes grow dim,  
If reason fails them, and they seem all whim;  
If they are deaf, and they seem peevish too,  
And scarce are satisfied with all you do;  
If palsy comes, with its enteebling powers,  
And care and trouble fill their lonesome hours;  
If death seems shy to strike his final blow,  
And tries your patience by a process slow;  
Now is the time to show your love and zeal,  
And prove the affection you profess to feel,  
Now then exert, in these distressing hours,  
With cheerful zeal, the best of all your powers,  
To soothe their sorrows—care, excessive pain,  
And your support their feeble limbs sustain.  
Nor think it hard that Heaven requires of you,  
A zeal so great, a love so firm and true:  
But to the best employ your utmost skill,  
With active diligence and free good will;  
Till death shall strike the final, fatal blow,  
Which severs them from scenes of grief and woe.

Next after parents, your regards extend,  
To every relative you claim as friend;  
Brother and sisters, names so justly dear,  
Call for a love, both constant and sincere.  
Husband and wife, and many other ties,  
From which a thousand duties will arise:  
Be true in all, and by God's holy word,  
Learn what they are and be to duty stir'd.  
Be kind to all—sincere in what you do—  
To your engagements ever firm and true:  
Let your hearts feel their sorrows and their joys  
While active charity your mind employs.  
'Twas for this end your Maker did design  
All powers you have of body and of mind;  
Exert them then, as he so oft requires,  
His word directs, his energy inspires.  
Let peace and love pervade the little sphere  
In which you move, and every bosom cheer.  
Drive anger and tormenting strife away,  
Cease not to watch, and don't forget to pray.

Remember life is but a span at most,  
Improve to-day, nor of to-morrow boast;  
Resign your will and all that you call thine,  
To the disposal of the Power Divine. J. H. J.  
Peru, 1836.

## Caution.

The subscriber having contracted with the town of Wayne for the support of TILTHA LAWRENCE, a town pauper, has made suitable provisions for her support at his house; but the said Tiltha refuses to live at the place provided for her. All persons, therefore, are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD JACKMAN.

Wayne, Sept. 13, 1836.

## Bean's Improved Patent Winnowing Machine.

The subscriber would give notice to good Farmers, that he has at his shop in Montville for sale, a number of the above Machines—the size is small and convenient—two may be carried in a common one horse wagon with the seat in, or three without, and are warranted to winnow thirty bushels per hour—they are provided with a fine sieve to take out the foul seed. Farmers begin to find it is better to give their foul seed and blighted grain to their poultry than to send it to mill or sow it to raise up more seed of iniquity. The machine may be returned after a fair trial and the money paid back if the purchaser is not satisfied.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber.

JONATHAN BEAN, Patentee.  
Centre Montville, Waldo, Co. Aug. 10, 1836.Eastern Steamboat Mail Line  
FOR

Boston, Portland, Bath, Hallowell, Bangor, Eastport and St. John's, N. B.

The PORTLAND, 450 tons, Capt. Jabez Howes,  
" INDEPENDENCE, 500 " " Thomas Howes,  
" MACDONOUGH, 300 " " Andrew Brown,  
" BANGOR, 400 " " Sam'l H. Howes,  
" ROYAL TAR, 400 " " Reed.

The splendid Steamers Portland and Independence, will run every night, (Sundays excepted,) between Boston and Portland—leaving Eastern Steamboat Wharf, foot of Hanover street, BOSTON—and Andrew's Wharf PORTLAND, at 7 o'clock P. M.

## The Portland

LEAVES BOSTON, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,—and PORTLAND on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

## The Independence

LEAVES BOSTON on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,—and PORTLAND on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. These Steamers are expressly adapted for a sea route, and provided with extra Boats and life preservers.

## THE SUPERIOR STEAMER

## Macdonough,

HAS been put in perfect order, improved in model and speed, and will run daily between Portland and Hallowell, touching at Bath and Gardiner—will leave Portland after the arrival of the Boston Boats, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Hallowell, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Night Boats for Boston.

## THE FAVORITE STEAMER

## Bangor,

WILL run as a Day Boat between Portland and Bangor, touching at Owl's Head, Saturday Cove, Bucksport, Frankfort and Hampden—she will leave Portland on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. immediately after the arrival of the Boston Boat, and connecting with the Night Boats for Boston. She is furnished with a Fire Engine, life Preservers, Cork Matresses, and Four Boats.

One half the Portland and Independence will be reserved for the passengers from the Penobscot, and ample accommodations reserved for those from the Kennebec.

## THE NEW AND SUPERIOR STEAMER

## Royal Tar,

WILL run weekly between Portland and St. John's N. B., touching at Eastport. She will leave Portland on Fridays, after the arrival of the Portland from Boston, and St. John's on Wednesday afternoon in season to place her passengers in the Independence on Thursday evening.

FARE from Boston to Portland \$3.

" from Boston to Bath \$3 50.

" from Boston to Hallowell \$4.

" from Portland to Bangor \$4.

" from Portland to Eastport \$6.

" from Portland to St. John's \$8.

" from Portland to Bath \$1 50.

" from Portland to Hallowell \$2.

" from Hallowell to Bath \$1.

Deck passing at reduced rates.

Freight received every day for all the above ports.

The Proprietors of the Boats, however, will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value, unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken signed by the Captain or Clerk.

All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof. Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from the Macdonough at Hallowell to Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boats, and on the days of her sailing.

Books kept at Steven's, Barker's, Hutchins' Wild's, Johnson & Moor's, Sawtell's Augusta, and Hallowell House, Haskell & Burnham's, Paine's and Pratt's Hallowell.

Apply to CHARLES MOODY, Fore st.  
LEONARD BILLINGS, Agent, } Port-  
Andrew's wharf, } land.  
or to A. H. HOWARD, Agent, Hallowell.  
May. 18.